United Nations S/2004/961

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 December 2004

Original: English

Seventeenth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), in which the Council requested me to report every four months on the compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains and every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq. The present report covers both issues and provides a brief account of the relevant developments since my last reports (S/2003/1161 and S/2004/645).

II. Background

2. On 19 August 2004, the High-level Coordinator, Yuli Vorontsov, presented my sixteenth report (S/2004/645) to the Security Council.

3. On 14 September 2004, the Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in Cairo at the level of Foreign Ministers, in a resolution regarding developments in Iraq condemned serious violations of human rights during the occupation of Kuwait and the concealment of facts related to the prisoners and missing Kuwaitis by the former Iraqi regime. The Arab League Council expressed deep condolences to the families of the victims whose remains had already been identified. It also voiced concern about the fate of those whose whereabouts remained unknown. The Council called for making every effort to find out about the fate of all missing Kuwaitis and third-country nationals.

4. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in the final communiqué of their annual coordination meeting held in New York on 28 September 2004, strongly condemned the killing of Kuwaiti and Iranian prisoners of war and third-country nationals by the former Iraqi regime. The Ministers called for bringing the perpetrators of those crimes against humanity to trial.

5. Addressing the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly on 23 September 2004, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, Sheikh Mohammad al-Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, on behalf of the people and Government of Kuwait, expressed appreciation to the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States and the Gulf Cooperation

04-63577 (E) 101204

Council for their continued support and solidarity in condemning the previous Iraqi regime for killing the prisoners and concealing this crime for more than a decade in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law. At the same time, he was grateful to the Interim Government of Iraq for its efforts to ascertain the fate of the prisoners.

III. Recent activities with regard to the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains

6. In letters dated 31 August, 20 September, 27 September and 6 December, the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations informed the High-level Coordinator that the total number of identified remains had risen, respectively, to 177, 190, 199 and, most recently, 209. The names corresponding to the latter figure are listed in annex I to this report. It is noted that some remains were those of citizens of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lebanon, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

7. From 19 to 22 November 2004, the High-level Coordinator visited Kuwait. He was received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and had a meeting with members of the Kuwaiti National Committee for Missing Persons and Prisoners of War Affairs. He was told that, despite the difficult security situation in Iraq, the Kuwaiti technical teams had been able, albeit with interruptions, to continue the assessment and exhumation activities at grave sites in Iraq for which permission had been granted by the Technical Subcommittee of the Tripartite Commission.

8. The Coordinator was advised that, in addition to the four sites where exhumations had continued or had been completed, Kuwait had reliable information about the presence of human remains of Kuwaiti nationals at two other grave sites in Iraq. Overall, 346 mortal remains had been found, of which 209 had been identified and announced, as at 7 December 2004. Thus, more than one third of the missing persons are now accounted for.

9. The members of the Kuwaiti National Committee reiterated that progress in finding human remains and bringing them to Kuwait would not have been possible without the cooperation extended to the Kuwaiti technical teams by the multinational force in Iraq, especially the American, British, Polish and Italian contingents. The members of the Committee also stressed the constructive attitude of the Interim Government on the issue. They appreciated the moves made by the Iraqi authorities and individuals, which had led to the recovery of many mortal remains.

10. In this connection, I received a letter dated 31 August 2004 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Hoshyar Zebari, in which he referred to the cooperation and facilities offered by Iraq to the Kuwaiti National Committee and noted the fact that the remains of more than 150 Kuwaitis had been found in the mass graves uncovered by the Iraqi authorities. On behalf of the Interim Government, the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed Iraq's "earnest desire to demonstrate good will" and close the files related to the Kuwaiti detainees and Kuwaiti property. In my reply to the Minister, I encouraged the Government of Iraq to do its utmost to accomplish the humanitarian task of the search for and the repatriation of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, and to cooperate in this regard with the Government of Kuwait and its special teams. I expressed the hope that progress would be made in the search for the Kuwaiti national archives stolen by the previous regime and their return to Kuwait.

11. On 24 November, the 27th meeting of the Tripartite Commission, attended by representatives of France, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), was held at Geneva. For the first time the Iraqi side was represented by the delegation of the Interim Government and no longer by the Coalition Provisional Authority. The Iraqi delegation was headed by the Minister of Human Rights of Iraq, Bahtiar Amin, thus underlining his personal as well as the Interim Government's strong interest in resolving the humanitarian issue of Kuwaiti and third-country missing persons. At a meeting with Ambassador Vorontsov on the sidelines of the Tripartite Commission, Mr. Amin reaffirmed Iraq's commitment to work together with all parties concerned in clarifying the fate of all missing persons regardless of their nationality.

12. As mentioned in a number of previous reports (inter alia, S/2000/347 and Corr.1, para. 28, and S/2002/419, para. 19), the former Iraqi regime had submitted to ICRC a request to ascertain the fate and whereabouts of more than 1,000 Iraqis unaccounted for after the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. It is my understanding that the Tripartite Commission established to deal with the cases from the 1990/91 Gulf war continues to address these matters. Also, I am aware that the High-level Coordinator was told by Kuwaiti officials that, although they did not consider themselves legally responsible for the missing Iraqis while Kuwait was under occupation, they were investigating the cases of those Iraqis killed and allegedly buried in Kuwait (see S/2003/1161).

13. During his visit to Geneva, the Coordinator had a meeting with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Compensation Commission regarding the status of the claims submitted in respect of the 605 former detainees determined to be dead. The Executive Secretary advised Ambassador Vorontsov that the Commission expected to complete the processing of those claims by the end of 2004 so that the Governing Council of the Compensation Commission would be in a position to consider the relevant recommendation at its session in June 2005.

14. The case of the missing American serviceman, Captain Michael Scott Speicher, remains open. It is being addressed by the United States at the Tripartite Commission meetings. The search for Captain Speicher continues.

IV. Recent activities with regard to the return of Kuwaiti property

15. A measure of progress has been achieved with regard to the return of Kuwaiti property seized by the previous Iraqi regime. On 28 April 2004, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations informed Ambassador Vorontsov that the Iraqi authorities had found about 3,200 books belonging to the Library of the National Assembly of Kuwait. The Chargé d'affaires requested Ambassador Vorontsov to facilitate the return of these books to the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, it was indicated in a letter dated 31 August addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq that "metal boxes containing valuable and precious books" belonging to Kuwait had also been discovered.

16. The mechanism and modalities of the transfer of the above-mentioned property was agreed through subsequent communications between the two Governments, the multinational force and the High-level Coordinator. It was decided that the handover would take place in Kuwait on 21 November 2004 and that the Coordinator would be present to observe the operation. On 16 November, the Coordinator received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations informing

him that the property in question would be transported to Kuwait on an American aeroplane accompanied by a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

17. The above-mentioned property arrived in Kuwait on 21 November and the transfer took place on 22 November at a designated site at the Kuwait International Airport. Iraqi and Kuwaiti officials participated in the transfer which was witnessed by the Coordinator. A representative of the United States Embassy in Kuwait was also present. I am grateful to the Government of the United States for its practical assistance in bringing the above-mentioned items to Kuwait.

18. The Iraqi delegation brought a detailed packing list of 16 cardboard boxes containing books for the Library of the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait and 15 metal boxes containing books for the Kuwaiti National Museum — a total of 5,400 books.

19. While a few boxes were open, the Kuwaiti side decided not to inspect all of the contents on the site. When the two delegations signed the document acknowledging the transfer of the books (annex II), the parties recognized that a thorough inspection of the returned items had not been feasible at the delivery site. Therefore, the Government of Kuwait asserted its right to submit to the United Nations within 45 days of the handover operation any observation pertaining to the authenticity of the returned items. The High-level Coordinator also signed the transfer document.

20. During the transfer, the Coordinator observed that the return of books constituted an important confidence-building measure on the part of the new Government of Iraq. He was hopeful that this positive move would be followed by the discovery and return of the Kuwaiti national archives which represented the memory of the country. The head of the Iraqi delegation stated that Iraq was committed to the search for and return of Kuwaiti property.

21. During the reporting period, the Coordinator made efforts to facilitate the resolution of the issue of spare parts belonging to the Kuwait Airways Corporation which were stolen from Kuwait in 1990/91 by the previous Iraqi regime. The spare parts were reported to be on board the two Boeing-747 aircraft of the Iraqi Airways Corporation stationed in Tozeur, Tunisia (see S/2003/1161, paras. 49-53).

22. While in New York in August 2004, Ambassador Vorontsov discussed the matter with the Chargés d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of Tunisia, Kuwait and Iraq to the United Nations. In a letter to the High-level Coordinator dated 19 August 2004, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations stated, on behalf of his Government, that Tunisia wished that a solution be found as soon as possible to the issue of the Iraqi aircraft stationed in Tunisia since 1990.

23. The Tunisian Chargé d'affaires also noted, among other things, that the question of spare parts was the responsibility of the Iraqi Airways Corporation, which had a detailed inventory of the baggage compartments of the aircrafts, particularly since the inspections and assessments had been conducted by the representatives of the Corporation, notably on 30 October 2003. He stressed that Tunisia looked forward to finding a final solution to the issue in the very near future, and welcomed the Kuwaiti proposal to send to Tunisia a joint mission composed of Kuwaiti and Iraqi experts. Tunisia expressed its willingness to grant its assistance to all parties concerned.

24. Given Tunisia's position and having obtained the agreement of the Government of Kuwait, the High-level Coordinator wrote on 20 October 2004 to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations suggesting that a joint Kuwaiti-Iraqi mission of experts be organized to travel to Tunisia to expeditiously deal with the issue of spare parts. He noted that the experts would need to have access to the baggage compartments of the aircraft belonging to the Iraqi Airways Corporation for its inspection. Ambassador Vorontsov emphasized that he would be available to travel with this joint mission to Tunisia. I take this opportunity to call on the Interim Government of Iraq to accept the Coordinator's proposal with regard to the Kuwaiti spare parts.

25. In another development, a number of valuable items, including gold and gold-plated crockery and cutlery, as well as swords and pocket watches — a total of 347 items, which had been stolen during the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, were found and returned by the Islamic Republic of Iran in August 2004 to the Kuwaiti National Council for Culture and Arts through the Embassy of Kuwait in Tehran. This fact was reported to the High-level Coordinator by the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations in her letter dated 29 September 2004.

V. Observations

26. The remains of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals continue to be repatriated to Kuwait and identified. More than 200 people from the initial list of 605 are finally resting in peace, ending years of anguish and uncertainty for their family members, who can finally grieve and start rebuilding their lives. Sadly, the closure has so far concerned only persons determined to be dead. It is apparent now that they had been executed. I once again condemn their senseless murder and offer my heartfelt condolences to their families. The perpetrators of these horrendous crimes should be brought to justice.

27. Progress in the discovery and identification of mortal remains is evidence of the enhanced cooperation that exists among the members of the Tripartite Commission and its Technical Subcommittee. The Commission remains the principal coordination and policy-making mechanism for dealing with the issue of persons unaccounted for since the 1990/91 Gulf war. The role played in these issues by ICRC is commendable.

28. The High-level Coordinator continues to work in close contact with the Commission and the Government of Kuwait. He will continue his dialogue with the Iraqi authorities. I am pleased that the Interim Government of Iraq is true to its stated commitment to assist in the search for the Kuwaiti prisoners of war and third-country nationals and the process of recovering their remains.

29. The transfer of property that took place in November 2004 in Kuwait is the first such action by the new Government of Iraq. It is certainly a demonstration of good intentions on the part of the Interim Government to recognize its obligations to Kuwait and the international community. This important step should trigger further efforts on the part of the Interim Government in finding other stolen items, foremost among them the Kuwaiti national archives, whose return Kuwait considers essential.

Annex 1

Names of Kuwaitis and third-country nationals whose remains have been identified

1. Saad Meshal Aswad Salamah Al-Enezi
2. Ahmed Abdullah Abdulrasul Al-Ghallaf
3. Saleh Ali Said Al-Hayani
4. Enam Said Ahmad Said Ismail Al-Edan
5. Abdullatif Hussein Al-Waheb
6. Naser Hussein Omaran Al-Enezi
7. Mahmoud Sayed Reda Sayed Hasan
8. Faihan Mohammad Laili Al-Mutairi
9. Nasser Sherif Fahed Al-Khaldi
10. Daad Omar Al-Hariri (Lebanese)
11. Jassem Hamid Abdallah Al-Samak
12. Safah Ibjad Aloush Al-Mutairi
13. Lafi Faihan Mohammad Laili Al-Mutairi
14. Abdul Rahman Saad Marzook Al-Otaibi
15. Mohammed Gazai Saad Ali Al-Mutairi
16. Farhan Harbi Saket Al-Dhafiri
17. Obaid Falah Husaini Al-Mutairi
18. Hamad Mohammad Ghuneim Al-Ajami
19. Taleb Amin Jassem Saleh
20. Fahed Sulayman Aswad Al-Enezi
21. Fahed Akil Rakan Al-Zufayri (Saudi citizen residing in Kuwait)
22. Misfir Mhana Misfir Al-Sharifa Al-Hayani
23. Nasser Ayed Duhayran Al-Oteibi
24. Mohammad Nasser Sharid Al-Ajami
25. Assal Turki Kusayman Al-Ajami
26. Abdallah Sulayman Abdallah Al-Amir
27. Abdulaziz Yussef Abdulaziz Alyamani
28. Amer Deydan Ali Al-Ajami
29. Sobhi Khalil Nousouhi Haydar (Lebanese)
30. Raja Hamud Saleh Al-Sahli
31. Khaled Saleh Al-Tuwaygeri

32. Adel Fahed Hamad Al-Hamad
33. Fahed Khalifa Jadlan Al-Mutayri
34. Salem Obeid Abdallah Al-Mutayri
35. Shojah Madi Omar Al-Ajami
36. Habib Saleh Al-Zaqah
37. Ali Abdallah Ali Al-Duwaysan
38. Maayuf Jaber Sahud Al-Harbi
39. Yaccoub Yussef Bader Al-Ustaz
40. Mansour Tulayhan Samar Al-Mutayri
41. Hamad Humaydi Ghazi Al-Otaibi
42. Mohsen Mohammad Mohsen Al-Ajami
43. Rajeh Zeyab Bedah Nahar Al-Mutayri
44. Mansour Faleh Nasser Al-Thaqeb
45. Ahmad Mahmoud Al-Hattab (Egyptian)
46. Jaber Helal Shedid Al-Shemary
47. Falah Jaser Saad Guniman Al-Mutayri
48. Jatly Mohammad Mejaed Al-Mutayri
49. Husain Salem Faza Al-Shamry
50. Khalifa Trak Suliman Al-Shamry
51. Adel Faleh Satam Al-Fadly
52. Adnan Mohamad Bahbahani
53. Tareq Falah Alaeban Al-Shamry
54. Hamoud Nafel Saeid Al-Harshany
55. Nabil Ali Ramadan Bushehry
56. Mutlaq Ali Salman Al-Adwani
57. Waleed Saad Mubarak Al-Asaf
58. Abdulah Fares Ayed Al-Shamry
59. Bader Nahar Mefrij Al-Mutayri
60. Matar Saket Mater Al-Mayai Al-Anezi
61. Waleed Ayoub Ismail Bander
62. Helal Saleh Malis Al-Mutayri
63. Abdulaziz Abdullalif Abdulaziz Al-Kharaz
64. Mubarak Saleh Herzan Malis Al-Mutayri
65. Hamoud Ebrahim Harfan Al-Sahly

66. Saad Murshid Jasir Al-Barazi
67. Raeid Abdulla Khalil Burashid
68. Saleh Hamoud Mansour Hamoud
69. Abdulmehdi Mehdi Ali Tahir
70. Hussam Mohammad Abdulmohsen Al-Oseimi
71. Abdalla Al-Oweyhan
72. Hussein Mohammad Jomah
73. Hassan Abdulmohsen Al-Ali
74. Mohammad Makboul Al-Otaibi
75. Ali Hassan Awad Al-Azmi
76. Hamoud Nassir Baanoun El-Enezi
77. Khalaf Akil Ali Al-Dhafiri
78. Saad Bashir Mubarak Al-Rashidi
79. Mohammad Rashid Nabi Al-Duwaila
80. Nawaf Abdulla Farraj Al-Mutairi
81. Saleh Mathal Jasser Al-Mutairi
82. Mohammad Ahmad Shaher Al-Sharifi
83. Abdulla Deydan Kazar Al-Dhafiri
84. Maged Jaber Fyhan El-Enezi
85. Tarek Mohammad El-Qahtany
86. Meshal Jazza El-Enezi
87. Fawzy Ali Ebrahim Al-Mulla
88. Saleh Naser Al-Khenah
89. Esam Yaccoub Saadallah
90. Meshal Yussef Ali Reda
91. Hany Ahmed Al-Musilikh
92. Ahmed Ali Al-Kandary (Iranian)
93. Abdulaziz Ali Mohammad Al-Khanini
94. Fauzi Ebrahim Abdullatif Al-Abed Al-Jalil
95. Mohammad Naeif Muthri Al-Shamry
96. Jamal Mubarak Muwanas Al-Muwanas
97. Salah Jassem Mandani Qassem Ghullam
98. Abdullah Shafi Hafiz Al-Shagban Al-Ajami
99. Qadir Abdulrahman Jassem Mustafa

100. Ismail Ebrahim Mohammad A. Al-Kandary
101. Yacoub Hussein Ali Akbar
102. Mohammad Ali Saleh Al-Zaqah
103. Ahmad Abdulla Mustafa Hadi
104. Waleed Feiruz Yaqout Al-Manea
105. Mohammad Ahmad Mohammad Al-Rashed
106. Saoud Abdulaziz Furaih Al-Kouh
107. Khaled Abdulaziz Furaih Al-Kouh
108. Ali Mohammad Ali Salem
109. Adnan Feiruz Yacout Al-Manea
110. Fahed Ali Kamikh Al-Dehani
111. Hani Feiruz Yacout Al-Manea
112. Mohammad Mutlaq Rumeih Al-Bathali
113. Hamad Muajeb Saad Al-Ajmi
114. Mutlaq Abdallah Mutlaq Al-Hajr Al-Mutairi
115. Zakaria Abdulqader Mohammad Al-Qaderi
116. Ahmad Saleh Aboud Al-Enezi
117. Ajmi Awajah Rashid Al-Rashidi
118. Shaker Abdallah Mohammad Al-Jedi
119. Nabil Mohammad Hassan Al-Sharaf
120. Hamoud Marzook Thamer Al-Fadly
121. Khaled Hussein Aoun Al-Atiyah
122. Maysam Rawdan Adnan Jodah Al-Shamry
123. Mohammad Hamoud Ayed Al-Aqail
124. Mohammad Jassem Khalf Al-Thanian
125. Mohammad Mrzook Mohammad Al-Mrzook
126. Mutlaq Abdul Rahman Mutlaq Al-Khalidi
127. Housain Mohammad Hosain Adab
128. Talal Hadi Al-Otaibi
129. Khaled Nasser Fahd Al-Ajami
130. Abdul Razzaq Abdullah Mubarak Al-Fawzan
131. Ali Husain Naserallah Boshahryary (Iranian)
132. Saoud Manea Mohammad Tahous
133. Khaled Ahmed Mohammad Al-Rashed

134. Hamoud Muhareb Ali Al-Shamry
135. Abdullah Fahm Moatesh Al-Mutairi
136. Srour Falah Srour Al-Rashaidi
137. Abdallah Wali Hizam Al-Shamry (non-Kuwaiti)
138. Nasser Fahed Mohammad Al-Ajami
139. Fahed Wali Hizam Al-Shamry (non-Kuwaiti)
140. Mohammad Faleh Abboud Al-Enezi
141. Faisal Ghali Ashwi Al-Dhafiri
142. Nasser Ali Nasser Al-Ajami
143. Nawaf Hamad Hussein Al-Ajami
144. Khaled Nasser Khaled Al-Subaii
145. Alnouri Khalaf Kuwayan Al-Dhafiri (Saudi)
146. Mansour Awad Mansour Al-Ajami
147. Fahed Alhailam Musmar Al-Dhafiri
148. Jamal Abbas Ghaloum Hussein
149. Abdulkarim Ali Khaled Mohammad
150. Mousa Ebrahim Suleiman Al-Khalifi
151. Abdulaziz Ebrahim S. Al-Badyawi (Saudi)
152. Abdulrazaq Dakhil Abdulrazaq Al-Tawalah
153. Hamad Mubarak Salem Al-Hajri
154. Khaled Ahmad Mubarak Al-Sharhan
155. Mohammad Serhan Aswad El-Enezi
156. Fahed Bashir Mubarak Al-Rashidi
157. Ahmad Abdulla Ahmad Al-Kandari
158. Dhafir Abdulhadi Dhafir Al-Rashidi
159. Hamdan Hamoud Ghazi Al-Otaibi
160. Mansour Faleh Nasser Al-Ajmi
161. Salah Ali Murshid Al-Rashidi
162. Meshal Obeid Hamdan Al-Otaibi
163. Hamoud Mohwis Saoud Al-Saidi
164. Mohammad Nasser Hazzah Al-Otaibi
165. Abdullah Salem Salem Gheith
166. Fahed Mohammad Abdulla Al-Khalidi
167. Faisal Zaid Sulaiman Al-Ajeel

168. Husam Ahmad Mohammad Al-Sayafi
169. Salah Abdulla Abdulrahman Al-Majid
170. Mohammad Ali Abdulla Burhameh
171. Nasser Mudaf Ahmad Khalfan
172. Safi Maatouk Aman Al-Felaij
173. Khaled Nouri Sulaiman Al-Qanai
174. Imad Yussef Saad Al-Rashid
175. Ahmad Hussein Bakr Al-Asfour
176. Ahmad Abdulrahman Abdulmohsen Al-Rifai
177. Khaled Ahmad Issa Matar
178. Ali Abdullatif Abdallah Al-Asfour
179. Imad Abdulwahab Hussein Al-Roumi
180. Sami Khalifa Ebrahim Al-Rashed
181. Esam Abdulwahab Hussein Al-Roumi
182. Salah Khalifa Abdalla Al-Derbas
183. Faisal Ahmad Hussein Al-Qattan
184. Jamal Abdul Hamid Essa Al-Attar
185. Mustafa Abdul Hamid Matar Al-Shatti
186. Shaheen Ahmad Majid Al-Shaheen
187. Fahed Ahmad Majid Al-Shaheen
188. Khaled Marzooq Zaid Al-Mutayri
189. Meshal Ahmad Thenian Al-Musailem
190. Ali Zaal Awad Al-Zufayri (Saudi)
191. Abdaliah Rahed Ahmad Al-Yacoub
192. Mohammad Naeif Abdallah Al-Enezi
193. Bader Abdallah Ahmad Al-Sharqawi
194. Mahmoud Naeif Abdallah Al-Enezi
195. Khaled Abdullatif Abdallah Al-Mari
196. Mohammad Yousef Said Albaloushi (Omani)
197. Hussein Abdel Amir Ali Mohammad (Iranian)
198. Fahed Ahmad Abdulmohsen Al-Abdulkarim
199. Rashed Zayed Mutlaq Al-Duwailah
200. Adel Ahmad Abdulaziz Al-Raqim
201. Rashid Mazeid Said Al-Mutairi

202. Abdulla Abdullatif Abdulla Al-Asfour
203. Waleed Hamad Al-Fahed Al-Hamad
204. Mohammad Abed Ridha Abbas Ghaloum
205. Samir Jasem Mahmoud Al-Saffar
206. Aref Ebrahim Youssef Al-Dhowaihi (Saudi)
207. Najim Taleq Saoud Al-Muweizri
208. Nasser Hazaa Zaid Alwaalan Al-Mutairi
209. Nasser Sulaiman Farah Al-Shamry

Annex II

Property of the State of Kuwait returned by the Government of the Republic of Iraq

Pursuant to paragraph 2 (a) of Security Council resolution 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), it is hereby certified that on 22 November 2004 at Kuwait International Airport, the Government of the State of Kuwait acknowledges delivery of the items returned by the Government of the Republic of Iraq which are listed in annexes A (related to items of Kuwait Museum) and B-C (related to items of the National assembly) of this document.

The aforementioned delivery took place in the presence of Ambassador Yuli M. Vorontsov High-level Coordinator for the return of Kuwaiti property.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Ministry Of Foreign Affairs
Department Of International Organizations

وزارة الخارجيـــــة
ادارة المنظمات الدولية

Note: **The parties acknowledge that a through inspection of the returned items was not feasible at the site of the delivery therefore, the Government of the State of Kuwait reserves the right to submit to the United Nations within forty five (45) days of the signed date any observations pertaining to the authenticity of the returned items, alleged loss, damage or alteration in respect of the items listed in Annexes A, B and C.**

Signed on **22 November 2004**

For the Government of the Republic of Iraq

Abbas F. Al-Khafaji
First Secretary – MOFA

For the Government of the State of Kuwait

Salah H. Alsaif
Second Secretary – MOFA

For The United Nations

Amb. Yuli M. Vorontsof
High-level Coordinator